Business Notices.

FASHIONABLE ANNOUNCEMENT. LADIES,

GENTLEMEN,

Carrent's.

No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th-sts. Assortment of Articles of Feet-Covering to be found in the

city.

Ludies' Gaiters, for the sea-side and country wear, only

Twintys Shintings; ; ;

These gaiters are ment, confortable, and very durable. Call
and examine them.

A splendid assortment of Gentlemen's
A splendid assortment of Gentlemen's
Dansa and Phomasands Boors,
Manufactured under the experienced appreciation of
M. C. T. Kushaki.
Late of the firm of Kimbail & Bessley, offers attractive in
durements to those who prefer a comfortable, fashionable an
moderate-price article to an in-looking and inferior manufactured one. Young and Old can alike be accommodated, and a call from all is solicited by

CANTRELL, No. 813 Broadway. GENIN'S "GEM," OF BEAVER CASHMERE, the leading, and Objurnal Summer Dress Hat of the Sea-gening. For Sale only by No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

The prettiest thing in the world is KNOX's beau-BIRD'S GENTLEMEN'S SUMMER HATS-In large

and elegant variety, consisting in part of Dress, Soft Fus an Straw Hars, all of new and inviting styles. Bigd, No. 49 Nassaust. BALLOONS-PARIS ROSE BALLOONS .- Every

family must have one. INDIA-REBERS GLOVES and SHOES, with Ladles', Misses', Boys' and Childen's GAIFER BOOTS and SHOES, of all kinds and prices, at SHOES, of all kinds and prices, at

At Laura Keene's and Wallack's Theaters may

EXTRAORDINARY ENTRADERISAL

LOW PRICES FOR ENGLISH CARPETS.

BEAUTIFUL BRUSSELS \$1.

Elegant Three plys \$1: Ingrains from 3; to 6; per yard.

HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery. SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857,

Now on exhibition, a large and superior stock of Velvets,
Now on exhibition, a large and superior stock of Velvets,
Luported expressity for this Spring's trade, which, until further
notice, will be sold at Last Fall's Prices. The early bird
gets the worm.

Shiff & Lounsberry,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.

LOOKING GLASSES.—A large portion of the inhabitants of this city and vicinity are not aware that at No. 224 Broadway, between 21st and 256-sts, there is one of the most extensive Looking Glass eatablishments in this city where, laboring under very light exponses, possessing unbounded manufacturing facilities, and saving a large exportence in city trade and ordered work, they are enabled to off: a divantage equal if not superior to any other establishment doing business in the city. To those introding to furnish this Summer or giving their criders for Fall, we would say, we will mainfacture to order, Pier, Mantle, Side-wall and Oval Mirkons, &c., at a lower figure than can be purchased elsewhere. Constantly on hand a complete stock of above, selling unprecedentedly low.

G. K. COVERT.

In the selection of a site for the new Post-Office there has not been half the difficulty experienced by the ladies in deciding among the numerous styles of MANTILLAS sold by MACKENZIE, which style to adopt. All his styles are unsur-passable, and hence the difficulty of choosing.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS

Is the best and cheapest article for Beautifying, Curling, Presorting and Restoring the Hair. Sold by all Drugglets and Perfumers.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
IMPROVED SALAMANDER SAFES
HAVE NEVER FAILED;
their Powder-proof Lock has never been picked.
9,700 of the Safes Low in use.
No. 40 MURRAY-ST.

For sale at No. 49 MURRAY-ST.

Now is the time for ladies to purchase INDI-RUBBER OLOVES, for house-cleaning, gardening, or any stori that soils the hand. By wearing, the hands become soft, smooth and snowy white. For sale at all Rubber Stores, and at No. 3 John-st, up stairs.

The New-York City Directory will probably be out yet it is unnecessary to refer to that to find out the well on MANTILLA EMPORIUM of W. B. MACKENZIE. Nos. 45 77 Canal st., Brandreth Building, four doors from Broadway

WIGS !-HAIR-DYE!!-WIGS!!-BATCHELOR'S WIGS:—HARR-DT Wigs and Tourses have improvements peculiar to their house. They are celebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty. Case and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best took in the world. Twelve private rooms for applying his famous Dvs. Sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

GILBERT'S, CHICKERING'S AND WATERS'S PIANOS and MELODEOUS WILL be sold this week at reduced prices at the WATERS Piano and Music Rooms, No. 333 Broadway. Second-hand Planos from \$50 to \$150. Melodeous from \$50 to \$200. For sale on monthly payments, for rent, and rent sllowed on purchase. Pianos taned and repaired.

A NEW MEDALLION
VELVET CARPET, from the Manufactory of
Grossley & Sons, Haiffay, Fughand,
Imported by
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

The Comet is attracting the attention of thousands and tens of thousands, but not more so than the beautiful Maximum and W. B. Mackenzie, Nos. 45 and 47 Canalet., Brandeth Building.

REMOVAL .- MARSH & Co.'s RADICAL CURE Tuuss Office, of No. 2] Maidendane, have Removed to No. 2 VESEV-ST., ASTOR HOUSE. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder-Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings and every variety of Bandages Braces, Silk Elastic Steckings and every variety of Bandage of most approved patterns, skillfully applied. Private Applica-tion Rooms for Ladles. A competent female in attendance.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES .- In buying such an article as a Sewing Machine, the truest economy is to be
the best. They who purchase SINGRE'S MICHINES always &
what they want, and use them with satisfaction and profit
while they who buy any of the cheaper and inferior machines to
the market are cure to suffer disappointment, vextation and the
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway, N. Y.

The Metropolitan Police Commissioners have made their appointment of Deputy-Superintendent, but MACKERIE reserves to himself the sole superintendence of the manufacture, importation and sale of his splendid MANTILLAS, Ros. 49 and 47 Brandreth Building, Canal-st.

CREAM ACTUALLY FROZEN IN THREE AND A HALF MINUTES!

MASSER'S

PATENT FIVE MINUTE FREEZER.

This new and popular machine will freeze ICE CREAN AND WATER ICES more perfectly and in much less time than any other Freezer in There have been four public exhibitions of " Masser's First zers" before large audiences, in each of which the ope-tion was completed within five minutes, and on one of the coasions the cream was actually frozen in 3g minutes by to watch. Its operation is simple, and the result certain. It offered to the public with the utmost confidence of its gi-ing entire satisfaction.

PRICESI A liberal discount to the trade. E. P. Terrey, Manufac-tueer, No. 6 Platt st., New York.

The Excise Commissioners are busy with the License question, while Mackenzre and his assistants are equally busy with their customers in attending to the numerous applica-tions for Basques and Mantillas at his store, Nos. 45 and 47 Brandreth Building, Canal-st.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS

FROM AUCTION.

Splendid bargains. A great rush is being made to KELTY & FREGUSON'S, No. 291 Broadway and No. 64 Readest, to secure some of the Lace and Muslin Curtains they are selling at less than the cost of importation. Go early. Also the largest stock of Window Shades in New York, cheap.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES.

To argue in favor of these articles would be folly. The Dvi is admitted to be the best in tuns. Look at the clear browns the glossy deep blacks it produces. Could Nature do better Impossible. Sold and applied at No. 6 Actor House. Kansas and Nebraska Questions are in a fair

way of being amicably arranged—while an equally important question arises in the mind of every lady of taste, as to where she can buy her outward attire. MACKENTH'S MANTILLAS have been voted the ne plus ultra of neatness and elegance, and his prices range from \$0 to \$150.

IF your HAIR is falling out,
Use Lyon's KATHAIRON.

IF your Hair is getting gray,

If your Hair is getting gray,

We Lyon's Kathairon,

We you are troubled with Dandruff,

Use Lyon's Kathairon,

If you desire soft, glossy Hair,

Use Lyon's Kathairon,

Lyon's Kathairon is pronounced by all to be, beyond question, the finest proparation for the Hair ver made. Soid by all desires everywhere for 25 cents per bottle.

Hearn, Wyrkoof a Co., Proprietors,

and Manufacturers of Ferfamery of all kinds,

No. 65 liberty st., New York.

The extension and widening of Canal-st., has opened a convenient and popular avenue to the people of ta-east side of the town, and access is easily had and the dis-tance made short to the extensive MANTLLL EMPORUM W. B. MACKENIE, Nos. 45 and 47 Brandreth Building.

LOOKING-GLASSES, PICTURE FRAMES, EN-CRAVINGS. ART MATERIALS, &c., TWENTY-FIVE FIRE CONSTRUCTION THE CUSTOMARY PRICES. See Advertisement und Day Goods. WILLIAMS, STRVERS, WILLIAMS & CO., No. 359 Broadway.

FATHERS AND MOTHERS-One-fourth of al FATHERS AND MOTHERS—One-fourth of all are in their graves seven years after. This terrible mortality can be checked if parents would give to their little ones BRAND-RILLS, whenever sick. This universal remedy should be administered to children enveloped in a raisin skin. Under one year of age a half a pill is a dose; over that age one or two will suffice. They should be given until they purze freely, when the cure, no matter what the disease, will be effected. Principal office No 43 Brandreth Building. Sold size by A. Cushkan, Broadway, corner of 22d st. HOSIERY and UNDERGARMENTS for the Season.

Doese Goods should be Book.

No. 96 BOWERY.

THE ZEPHYR UNDERSHIETS.

THE ZEPHYR UNDERSHIETS.

Ladies Gentlemen and Children are universally approved.

Remember the Number—

No. 96 BOWERY.

A. RANKIN & Co.

Splendid Tapestry Brussels, Ss. per yard; three-ply, 8/ per yard; superfine ingrain, 6/ per yard; extra fine, 4/8? all wood, heavy incrain, 3/6; good Shades, \$2 per pair. Rugs, Mats. Mattings, &c., at Laspon's, No. 374 Hudson, near King at.

FANCY GOODS AND TOYS. - Strangers will save FANCY GOODS AND TOYS,—Strangers will save the by going directly to ROOZAS's extensive BAZAAR of FANCY GOODS and TOYS, No. 498 Broadway, as a greater collection and variety will be found there than elsewhere. Jet and Gold Bracelets and Brooches, beautiful Pearl and Ivory Fans and Card-cases, Ladies' Workboxes, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Irresting cases, &c. Also, Dolls, Games and Toys of every niety, Children's Carriages and Gigs. All imported and sold at the lowest prices by H. S. Roozaa, No. 499 Broadway.

A splendid 21-feet SAIL-BOAT, built for a gentle man, will be exhibited, with sails hoisted, Titts Morning, it front of Ingrasolt, & Son's Bazaar, No. 250 South-st., between the hours of 8 and 12.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.-The diseases of the flesh and the skin, to which children are most subject, such as incrusted agree on the head and face, rashes, ringworm, letter, sail-rheum, pimples, &c., are quickly relieved by this originate as well as the angriest pleers, and all kinds of wounds and containers. Sold at the manufactory, No. 80 Maidee-lane, New-York, and by all druggists, at 25c., 63c., and \$1 per pot.

CANCER and SCROFULA cured by a recently di-CANCER and SCROPCLA curren by a recently vulged Indian remedy without surgical operation or the application of caustics. This remedy has never feiled. Cases that are considered incurable are particularly desired. No charge whetever will be made either for the medicines or personal services unless a cure is effected. The treatment is comparatively mild and simple. For further particulars call at No 7 Beekman st., under the Nassau Bank, or address Z. Hrsongason, Indian Doctor of Cancers, &c., box No. 2,316 Post-Office, New-York.

ROGERS & RAYMOND,

ROGERS & RAYMOND,

(Late Rogers & Co.)

Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warrenouse,
Corner of Fulton and Nassau sta, esposite the Herald Office.
The new Clothing firm of Rogers & Raymond, which supersedes that of Rogers & Go. takes the field at the commence neart of the Summer season, with an ample and fashionable stock, a large business connection, ample capital, a thorough knowledge of the trade, and a determination to manufacture first class Clothing, and to sell at prices which shall command the custom of the closest buyers. Both members of the firm are practical manufacturing clothiers, have had extensive experience of the best markets and seasons for purchasing goods, and are prepared to conduct their lustiness on a system which will

GENTLEMEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING Gentlemen's and Boys' Clothine
and Furnishing Goods for the Summer will be found to comprise an almost endless variety in style, size, materials and colors. Goods of the best description will be cut in the
CESTOM DEPARTMENT,
by competent artists, and the prices in that department will
range much below the usual merchant tailor rates. No effort
will be spared by the undersigned to give unqualified satisfacpt. Rogers,
tion to purchasers.

AARON RAYMOND.

New-Work Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 27, 1857.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE for this week will go to press to-morrow morning. A few more advertise-ments will be received if handed in early to-day. 176,000 copies will be printed. Price \$1 a line for advertising.

The steamship Asia will leave this port to-day for Liverpool. Letters for Europe must be posted by 101 o'clock.

The trial of Smith, De Costa, Brown and Ned, four of the erew of the brig Gen. Pierce, who mutinied on that vessel in February last, and murdered the master, Capt. Lawson, was commenced yesterday in the United States Circuit Court. A full report will be found in this morning's TRIBUNE.

Those correspondents who have written us letters countenancing the surmise that the late sickness at er emanating from the National Hotel, Washington City, was the result of an attempt to poison President Buchanan, and connecting therewith the sudden, untimely deaths of Presidents Harrison and Taylor, and the suspicions that they were foully dealt with, are informed that we declipe to give any weight or currency to those rumors. After hearing and reading very fully on the subject, we are firmly convinced that the late sickness originated in the imperfect sewerage and ventilation of the National Hotel, whereby volumes of pestilential gases, which should have passed away through sewers or flues, were discharged into the basement of the house, rendering it an inevitable generator of plague. This is so obvious a deduction from established facts, that we see no probability in the more horrible hypothesis.

A telegraphic dispatch from St. Louis indicates the appearance of a Free-State National Democratic party in Kansas, which proposes to enter upon the canvass for the begus Constitutional Election against the outspoken Border Ruffians. Here is another good result of the published resolve of the earnest Free-State men to ignore this bogus Election. Up to this month, the "Free-State National Democracy" of Kansas had lain as torpid as a frozen snake-had given no sign of existence-and had not even a name. No closeness and nicety of observation could detect any sign of vitality in its movements. It never organized, never issued a call, nor even a circular; and Mr. Ely Moore, who is a Pierce Indian Agent in Kansas, and has been there from the outset, never avowed himself a Free-State man, never uttered an audible whisper in condemnation of the Missouri invasions, frauds and Border-Ruffian outrages-never even peeped except when he took advantage of the identity of his name with that of another Eli Moore, who was an out-and-out Ruffian, and a perpetrator of those outrages, to discredit the statements of the Free State men by an ostentatious denial that he had ever shot anybody, as was reported. He is a nice boy, and his is a particularly nice party, though rather late in thawing out. Room, by all means, room, for "the Free-State National Democratic party" of Kansas!

The Hon, JAMES BELL, U. S. Senator from New-Hampshire, died yesterday at his home in the town of Gilford, N. H. He was a lawyer by profession a Whig in old-fashioned politics, and a quiet, sensi ble, conscientious, unassuming, unaspiring citizen. He had been so little before the public that his election to the Senate two years since was rather a surprise out of his own State: but he proved a faithful, capable, deserving Senator. His age must have been near 65.

By his death, a seat in the Senate for four years ensuing becomes vacant; but no political conse quences are involved, as the Republican Legislature already chosen will proceed next month to fill the vacancy. The names of Amos Tuck, Thomas M. Edwards, Anthony Colby, John H. White, George G. Fogg, Clark of Manchester and Parker of Merrimac appear to us as those from among whom the new Senator will probably be chosen. It is quite likely that a claim will be made that he be chosen from the Northern or Western portion of the State, as both the Senators were taken in 1855 from the Eastern and Southern.

ANDREW P. BUTLER, United States Senator from South Carolina, died on Monday evening. This event had been for some time expected-his disease being an incurable dropsy. Mr. Butler was appointed to the Senate in 1847, by Gov. Johnson, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Hon. George McDuffie, and has remained there

until 1851. For several years past Mr. B. has been prominent as one of the extreme Southern party, and was looked up to as a model of the boasted Chivalry of the Palmette State. During the last session of Congress, his name was brought prominently before the people in the assault upon Senator Sumner-that assault having been committed by Preston S. Brooks, a nephew of Mr. Butler, and excused solely on the ground of the language used by Mr. Sumner in reply to a Pro-Slavery speech made by the South Carolina Senator. But time has made impressive changes. Mr. Sumner, after a protracted confinement at the very gates of the grave, is one more restored to health, while the rash and impulsive nephew and the venerable uncle sleep peacefully beneath the soil of the State whose wounded honor demanded such bloody atonement.

DRED SCOTT is a slave no more, having been emancipated with all his family by a gentleman of St. Louis, to whom they had been conveyed for that purpose by Mr. Chaffee, of Massachusetts. Being a freeman, in spite of Chief Justice Taney, we suppose he now has no rights which white men are bound to respect.

The year 1857 will be remembered as deficient in one of the seasons. Winter lingered and stormed and frowned till the 21st of May, when Summer at once succeeded it. March left us last week, and now we are in the midst of June. Of course, farmers are busy as they can be, from the Ottawa to the Everglades, and even the icy covering of Lake Superior, which was firm at our last advices, has doubtless succumbed to the fervid influence of the last four days. The frost and snow of the late severe Winter, which were present and potent within a week throughout the mountain vales and higher table-lands of our Northern and Eastern States, have beaten a hasty retreat to the lofty glens of the Rocky Mountains and the shores of Hudson's Bay. The change is all but magicalnay, better than magical-it is Providential. One week since, our farmers were despondently wondering if the planting season would ever come. Now, except on marshy, wet lands, the husbandman could not ask for influences more genial, more inviting. "Winter," says an Italian proverb, "never rots in the sky." Let us gratefully rejoice that Summer is equally constant, and that seed time and harvest, though sometimes restricted, never absolutely fail.

Let us once more, at the risk of being iscrusive, urge the farmers everywhere to plant and sow to the extent of their ability. It were better, of course, to have been able to plant earlier; there is no doubt a risk of frost in planting corn in June; out better a risk of frost than the certainty of no harvest at all. Indian corn, on rich, warm land, often matures within a hundred days-that is to say, between the 10th of June and the 20th of September, which is as early as we need anticipate a killing frost unless in some Northern valleys. Carrots, Ruta-Bagas and Beets, yielding a large amount of food for man or beast to the deeply, thoroughly plowed, well-managed and well-tilled acre, are still in ample season. Let every farmer resolve, not to run over more acres, half preparing them to receive the seed and then half tilling them. but to plant and sow so long as he can do so with a reasonable hope of fair harvests, putting in buckwheat and round turnips when it is too late to sow anything else. Since the Spring of 1817, there probably has not been so complete a dearth of food in the hands of growers throughout three-fourths of the Union as there is this day; while a large portion of our people appear to have gone mad with land speculation, and not likely to recover in sea son to make a crop this year. Minnesota and Kansas, which are all but unequaled in natural fertility will hardly grow their own bread, and certainly will not produce their own food, this year; Iowa and Wisconsin will bardly do more than feed their own people, including the thousands now moving thither to share their natural blessings. We hope to hear from day to day that the young crops look better and better; but much Wheat is winterkilled, so that the best weather cannot revive it. Let the farmers do their best and the season be propitious, it is bardly possible to grow this year a

superabundance of food. And you, Sir! who have been hanging about this or some other City for weeks or months, looking for a clerkship, or place as porter, or in some such capacity, be entreated to go out among the farmers and ask one after another to set you to work! It were idle to hang about any longer, for business is falling off and drying up for the Summer vacation; it will be poorer and poorer henceforth till September. Do not cling to these glistening, feverish pavements and repine that you can find nothing to do, when Nature loudly calls you to forsake the spot where work cannot be and go where it certainly is. High rents, dear bread, scanty employment, are admonitions that thousands of you persist in not heeding, herding and crowding where you are not needed and do not properly be long, when you ought to be growing the food you are sure to need next Winter, if you do not now. Do not stand conjuring up excuses for remaining; do not ask some one to pay your way to some where else; but set your face westward or northward, and travel on foot, until you by inquiry find some one who will give you bread for work; and, unless you are exceedingly incapable or ill-favored, you need not travel far. Secure first an opportunity to show what you can do; appreciation and wages will soon follow your demonstration that you deserve them. Man, woman or child, now idle and needy in a city, we exhort you to quit looking for work where work is not and cannot be, but go orth into the fields!

We believe that Gov. Wise feels very keenly the poverty-stricken predicament of Virginia, which he, bove all others, has so graphically described. Nothing but a just appreciation of the exhausted ondition of his beloved State could have drawn from the proudest of men such humiliating confessions, couched in terms of such unmistakable plainness. But while his quaint and expressive illustrations have afforded us some food for not ill-natured merriment, we trust that we have appreciated all that could, by any means, be considered honest or honorable in these demonstrations, and have not failed to give credit for whatever in them was creditable. At the same time we must in all sincerity declare that we have seldom, if ever, met in this world with any man who was desperately in ove with poverty. Whatever the poets and philosophers may have affirmed of the delights and advantages of " impecuniosity," the general tendency of mankind is to grumble and growl thereat. But poor folks may be divided into two classesthose who content themselves with pitcously bewailing their hard condition without any wise effort to improve it, and those who take off their

cise of their brains, endeavor to conquer a compe tence. We do not say that Virginia can, in strict equity, be placed in the category of those first named, but we must declare that she has a narrow escape of it. A great many medicines for her disease are proposed, but few of them are wise, and many of them are simply laughable. Having planted herself upon a hypothesis which her whole history refutes, and determined that if she cannot make slave labor profitable she will have no labor at all, her whole ingenuity is expended in efforts to insure prosperity by dogged adherence to an eco nomical solecism. Hence, to the sharp eye of the intelligent capitalist, all her projects, her oyster taxes and schemes of public insurance, seem puny and insufficient, and are unquestionably what they seem to be. There is a vague idea that in some way or other prosperity is to be drawn down from heaven by virtue of long messages from Gov. Wise, and this delusion is fostered by the unquestionable fact that Virginia is exceedingly rich-on paper! Among the various remedies which have been

suggested for the Virginian collapse, none has been better praised in theory and more continually disregarded in practice than the establishment of direct commercial communication between the State and European ports. There is an indefinite notion that a steamer plying regularly between Havre and Nerfolk would do the business at once. As we have before noticed, this idea is now under going one of its periodical airings. "The France "American Transatlantic Navigation Company, having eight large iron screw steamers, is very nat urally willing to establish a line between Havre or Nantes and Norfolk, provided money can be made by doing so, and we have no doubt would be equally willing to earn dividends by running other boats to Terra del Fuego. With this company it is a matter solely of francs. We find therefore that the negotiations are opened in a precise and businesslike way, which must be bewildering to the Viz ginian mind. In its communication with Gov. Wise, the companyindulges in many theories of the probable profits of the speculation, which are not, however, of so brilliant a description as to seduce these capitalists into the enterprise. They accordingly make it an express condition that they shall " receive \$25,000 per voyage (to and fro) from the scate of Virginia during a period of five years." This is perfectly definite.

Now, what does Gov. Wise do upon the reception of this communication ? He simply rushes to his desk, seizes his pen, and incontinently writes five long columns to prove that Virginia is one of the wealthiest States in the Union, or if not, that she ought to be. He ciphers like a Daboll. He parades his oyster scheme. He exhibits his great insurance plan. Pray, of what possible consequence is all this to "The Franco-American Transatlantic Navigation Company"? What it particularly wants to know is whether Virginia will be ready with the · \$25,000 per voyage for five years." This is precively the point upon which it gets no satisfaction. It is advised to send a steamer at once to Norfolk with a cargo of French goods-to give thirty days' notice of the day of its arrival, and to trust to general rush of all the merchants of Virginia to Norfolk to traffic! We suppose that Gov. Wise an ticipates a sort of Leipsic Fair. We suppose that he will issue his prolamation that " the steamer is coming." We suppose that there will be something like the excitement "in good old Colony times," attending the arrival of a ship from Europe!

We have not heard of the reception given to Gov. Wise's letter by the French Company, but we fear that they will stick to their original proposal The Governor advises them to do sundry other things-to apply to Congress for a mail contract and to advance money to complete the Kanawha Canal and Covington and Ohio Railroad. But as he says nothing of being ready with the \$25,000, we are afraid that for the present Virginia must remain in a steamerless condition.

Among the many changes now at work in the material condition of the European States, probaoly none is more thorough and yet at the same tim less generally known to the public than that going on in Sweden. Except through Miss Bremer and the exportation of Swedish iron, the little Scandinavian Kingdom is almost a terra incognita to welleducated Americans. Few people know that one of the most complicated and interesting historical constitutions still exists there, and that a constant and vigorous struggle is going on between the prerogatives of the privileged orders and the wants of modern progress. The Parliament or Diet has now before it some very important questions, which will, we trust, be satisfactorily settled. Chief among these is the railroad system to be established. Of all countries, Sweden, from its extended plains, its freedom from difficult hills, its rich grain fields, and mines, and manufactures, far within the interior of the country, is especially adapted for railways, and especially needs them. Yet at this day there is but one petty railroad of a few miles, finished, within the whole Kingdom. The iron export is increasing; the Southern Provinces export wheat, when formerly they were glad to import it from any source; the manufacture of cottons and woolens has been extending, especially within these last few years; and yet there is no railway to bring in the raw material or carry away the grain and the metal to the various ports on the coast. Though the telegraph introduces modern means of communication over the whole country, the produce of the soil and of the mines is still conveyed in lumbering wagons over swampy roads.

All Sweden has been aroused on the question, and innumerable routes are proposed for new railroads, which the State is to support. Private capital cannot yet erect them, but it is hoped that if Government will contribute a liberal share, individuals may subscribe for the remaining stock. One important road connecting Gottenburg and Stockholm, is already in process of completion. Other lines in various parts of the country are being opened, one especially, which shall connect the mining region of Northern Sweden with the sea. It is thought that the present Diet will vote the \$12,000,000 necessary to carry on these various enterprises for the present, or until the next Diet meets, in 1859. The whole amount of capital which is wanted or the State for the next fifteen years, for this great railway system, is about \$60,000,000. In the mean time a number of private lines will be constructed

Other important subjects are before this Diet. The reduction of the tariff is one of them. Much attention is also given to education; and one of the leading advocates of common schools, (Count Rudenschold) who has devoted his property and life to the cause, is to receive a special honor in a yearly pension from the Diet. The question most discussed, however, and whose settlement is most necessary, is that of representation. At present the most oppressive inequalities everywhere exist, ever since—having Mr. Calhoun for his colleague | coats, and by the sweat of their brows and the exer- in the representation of different classes in the

four houses of the Diet. If our readers will imagine that our Congress had four houses instead of two, and that each body represented a class, jealous of and opposed by the others, and that any measure must pass all four in order to become a law, they will have some idea of the difficulties in the Swedish Administration. But this is not all. Nearly a quarter of the population-people of wealth, intelligence and position-have no voice or share in the Government of the country. In order to remedy this latter evil it has been proposed in this Diet to admit as citizens one class thus far excluded-the professors, physicians, men of literature and science, who are owners of real estate in the towns. These gentlemen, not being strictly burghers or members of crafts in towns, nor belonging to either peasants, nebles or clergy, have been in fact aliens on the soil. If they once gain admission into the Parliament, a new and valuable element is introduced. The Reform party are also urging the admission of teachers and school-masters into the House of the Clergy, and of proprietors of land among the peasants. At present, some of the largest land owners, not being reckoned in the class of peasants, have no vote and can fill no office. As one step further toward a more enlightened Constitution, we hear that the Four Orders have met in one room at this session. to discuss matters of importance.

These various indications of progress should be heartily welcomed on this side of the water. They show the inevitable tendency of the European mind, against whatever obstacles and ancient barriers, to a more enlightened mode of government and a society and administration of more complete equality and unity.

The Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, says Washington gossip, has declined any appointment at the hands of this Administration. Mr. Buchanan must be very glad of it. He has tew nrst-ctass places, while many applicants have first-class appetites for them; and every declension increases the proportion of prizes to blanks in the office-seekers' lottery. He cannot hope for a unanimous blessing from the ticket-holders, but each declension diminishes the number of curses-which is some consolation.

If Mr. Dickinson has refused a Mission because he wants no office henceforth, it proves him a wiser man than we had supposed. He is now rather in the down-hill of life, in comfortable circumstances, no wise calculated to shine in diplomacy, and either adorn or epicy the atmosphere of Courts; he is surrounded by friends and neighbors with whom he is personally popular, and in whose society he doubtless finds as much happiness as "suffering, sad Humanity" can reasonably expect. He is not likely to be so happy, he will hardly be more useful. any where else than right there in Binghamton. But if, on the other hand, Mr. Dickinson has de

clined a Mission because he still hankers for the Presidency, and fancies this the way to improve his chances, then he is-with reverence be it spoken-a more inveterate donkey than we in our bitterest days supposed him. The chance of climbing the dizzy ladder whereby the White House is scaled seldom comes to any man but once; once missed, it is missed forever. "Out of sight, out of mind," is more emphatically the rule in politics than elsewhere; and Presidents are rarely or never chosen from among shelved politicians. Neither the Slave Power nor any other chooses a candidate on account of past services; it asks not, "What has he done?" but "What can he do for us? and Douglas, Marcy, Wise! Orr, Letcher, George W. Jones, Andrew Johnson, Jeff. Davis, Bright, Rusk, and forty others stand a better chance for the Presidential nomination than Dickinson. These be sober truths; and we have no motive but their truth for stating them. If Mr. D. still hankers for the Presidency, let him recall his declension and go in for an office-a good one, if possible-but better a poor one than none. Even the affectation of a preference for private life is distrusted and unpopular in these stirring times, when "Look out for No. 1" is the only maxim in universal currency.

The Providence Journal is complaining of the drain of capital (money) to the West, owing to the high rates of intererest or profit there promised by the speculators in real estate. It says :

West is draining us of our capital; the mor which ought to build up Providence and Newpor and Bristol and Woonsocket, which ought to vitalize and Bristol and Woonsocket, which ought to vitalize our own industry and multiply our own products, is sent off to buy Western lands or to be loaned to Western raifreads and on mortgages of Western property. And one great reason is, because the law forbids the men who want it here from paying as much for it as the Western people offer, and as our own people would be glad to give. Western raifroad bonds, bearing eight per cent. interest, are freely offered at seventy cents on the dollar; the legal rate of interest in Illinois is 10 per cent., and any higher rate is allowed by contract; and brokers are in our money market offering to loan money in the new States at twenty and thirty per cent. In New-York, the legal rate is seven per cent.

rate is seven per cent.
"We cannot compute with ell these temptations to draw away our capital while we adhere to the old rate of interest, nor will the modification allowed by the General Assembly on home bills of exchange meet the General Assembly on home bills of exchange meet the emergency: it is not sufficient to keep our capital at home. We do not believe that money would be any dearer if the usury laws were wholly repealed; we are sure it would be better for all concerned if the banks were allowed to take eight per cent. Money is worth that price, and in one way and another people pay it, being obliged to go to considerable inconvenience, risk and expense in evading the law. If our General Assembly would take the lead in this matter, and would place the legal relations of our monetary affairs on the basis which commercial men hold to be the true one, it would add another claim to hold to be the true one, it would add another claim to those which the State has already established as pioneer in showing to larger communities the principles of government. -It is vexatious that we cannot comprehend the

arguments of the Free-Usury men; but is the fault ours? Money is floating off from Rhode Island to Minnesota because only six per cent, can legally be charged for its use in the former, while twenty thirty, forty, sixty per cent. is charged and prom ised in the latter-all this is plain. "It would be better for all concerned if the banks [of Rhode " Island] were allowed to take eight per cent."this, too, we seem to apprehend, though we don't believe it. But when the writer asserts in the same breath that "we do not believe that money "would be any dearer if the Usury laws were "wholly repealed," we are brought up all standing. What under the sun do you want the Usury Laws repealed for, if it is not to make money dearer at home, and so prevent its being entired away by the higher rates of interest at the West? Is it our blindness, our deafness, or some obfuscation in the Free-Usury argument that makes the bitch at this critical point. -Let us here simply record our impression that

a good many Eastern capitalists who have sent their money over the Mississippi to be loaned to land speculators at two or three per cent. per month will wish they had kept it at home.

The Bath (Maine) Tribune has been misled into making the following statements by the abominable falsehoods so copiously poured forth through the Press of this City respecting our Police war:

"It was suggested that there were sundry individu-els in New-York who had advanced largely, both pe-

cuniarily and personally, for the benefit of Mr. Pamoral, without roward as yet; and it was considered perhaps justiy, perhaps unjustly, that it was not restored for New-York which was to be acquired but that rather the \$1,000,000 worth of patrenage, which a Democratio Mayor held as head of the Police Department, was to be secured for the benefit of these self-denoted Republicans. This suspicion was still further strengthened when Gov. King filled he Board with a very large preponderance of Republicans, and when the Board, in its turn, at the time of its arganization, made zealous politicians of the same strips the cardus we recipients of all the affices then at its disposal."

—Now, by far the most important and influence.

-Now, by far the most important and influential office in the gift of this Board was offered first to Mr. Matsell, a Democrat; next to Judge Whiting another Democrat. Not only this, but other places in the gift of the Commissioners would gladly have been given to Democrats and accepted by them but for the denunciations and the screws of their party. Wood's faction of course were deterred from taking them, and the Hardshells were fright. ened off by the prospect of being denounced there for as in collusion with the Republicans. If the offices within the gift of the new Police Board have been given to Republicans or Americans, it is simply because the party aspect designedly given to the contest by Wood would not permit compe tent Democrats to take them. It is one object of the new Police Act to overture

the despotic control over the Police appointments of this City wielded by Fernando Wood, the minority Mayor of our City; but it was never the intention a desire of those who urged the passage of this Act to erect another party despotism in its stead. On the contrary, the Police force, though nearly weeded clean of Republicans and Americans by Wood, would have stood unchanged under this act, except so the as the incapacity or misconduct of individual menbers might from time to time have dictated their dismissal. If we are hereafter to be curse with Political Police, the guilt and shame of su tace lamity will rest upon the accomplices and backers of Fernando Wood.

A Washington correspondent writes us in caustic exposure and reprehension of the project of Maj Heiss, developed through his new paper, 74 States, to get possession of a large share of the Public Printing under the insinuating garb of fairer distribution of its profits among the Democratic journalists of the Union. He forcibly urges that Maj. Heiss, who has already been a large recipient of these Printing profits, in his capacity of semi-organist to the Polk Administration, has no plausible excuse for dipping once more into this delectable dish of "spoils." We decline to print our correspondent's letter, simply because its aim would seem to be personal rather than general, and because we have already fully and frequently urged the only Printing reform that we deem practicable or useful-namely, the award of the Printing by contract to the lowest responsible bidder. Until that plan is adopted, it will make little difference to the People or the Treasury whether this or that party has the ascendancy, or whether A or B is the blest recipient of the Public Printing.

The probable price of this year's Wool-clip, and the effect of the late Tariff revision thereon, are subjects of wide interest among our farmers. We have already expressed our conviction that the Wool-clip of 1857 ought not to be essentially lower than that of 1856, unless through the intervention of a general revulsion. We endeavor to throw all practicable light on the subject by citations of European Prices Current and otherwise. The following letter is to be received as a manufacturer's view of the question, but that of a manufacturer remarkably well informed and intelligent. We copy it from The Buffalo Commercial:

copy it from The Buffulo Commercial:

"Boston, May 20, 1857.

"Gents: Your favor of the 16th duly came to hand, and I beg briefly to reply to your questions. The business of manufacturing wool had proved so dissertous under the Tariff of 1846, that not only sheep husbandry in this country had declined, but the importation of raw wool from an average of 22,000,000 pounds for many years, had fallen to 14,000,000 pounds

a year.

"The tariff act of this year gives to the American manufacturer the market for supplying all the fabrics made of wool except fine broadcloths, consequently a steady market for the wools of our country, and an improving and increasing sheep husbandry. It will require a tend one year for the manufacturers to look about and and increasing sheep husbandry. It will require as least one year for the manufacturers to look about and regain the confidence of capitalists and men of substance to enable them to act. Few persons are aware how sadly depressed this important branch of industry is in this country, and how little confidence prevails as to our ability to compete with the cheap laborers and skill of Europeans. I have no doubt that within five years the duty on wool of all kinds will be abrogated at the request of the mass of wool-growers in this country. Fine German wools are essential in the masufacture of fine broadcloths; the duty on both is 24 per cent.—on wools duty assessed at a fair valuation, on broadcloths at two-thirds the value.

"The importation of the latter is engrossed entirely by foreigners, and such men as Wilson G. Hunt and J. M. Beebe driven from the field.

"The importations of wool costing under 20 cents are considerable. At this port, there have arrived and are on the way, from the Mediteranean 4,000,000 pounds; from Buenos Ayres, 1,000,000, and from Valparaiso 2,000,000. My impression is there will be from 200,000 to 3,000,000 for addition by the latted July.

paraiso 2,000,000. My impression is there will be from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 in addition by the lat of July. I have not the statistics of the imports into New-York, but they are considerable.

"This letter is longer than I intended, and I remain

your obedient servant, Sam'l Lawrence.
"Mesers. G. C. Coit & Sons, Buffalo, N. Y."

The Grand Trial of Agricultural Machines, under the direction of the National Society, is advertised to take place at Syracuse between the 6th and the 13th of July. The circular gives assurance that the trials shall be varied and thorough, each machine being impelled by the same team or power, while the absolute test of the dynanometer or power-measure shall also be applied. Two experts shall be employed to bind the grain cut by each machine; and they shall not know which grain has been cut by the respective machines, (except so far they may be enabled to infer from the appearance of the stubble, position of the harvested grain, &c.) The farmers of the vicinity of Syracuse have made liberal proffers of farms, &c., for the accommodation of this Fair. After thorough testing, Grand Gold Medals will be awarded respectively to the best Reaper, the best Mower, and the best combined Reaper and Mower; large Silver Medals to the second-best Reaper, Mower and combined Reaper and Mower; as also to the best Automaton Rake, Clover and Grass-Seed Harvester, Hay Rake, Tedding Machine, Hay or Cotton Press and Hay-Pitching Yo chine; with Bronze Medals for third-best Reaper, Mower, Reaper and Mower combined; also for the second-best Rake, Tedding and Hay-Pitching Mr chines, as also for the best Grain Cradles, Hand-Rakes We trust that no efforts will be spared to reader Forks, Sevthes and Snaths.

inventors and makers of improved implements to be represented therein. Let us see who shrinks from the ordeal. Letters of inquiry may be addressed to H. S. Olcott, Sec'y Committee, Mount Vernon, N. Y., er to Joseph E. Holmes, Superintendent, Newark, Ohio.

this trial thorough and satisfactory, and we exhort all

MICHIGAN.—The following are the official footier of the recent election in Michigan, for Judges of the Supreme Court:

Democrata Wing. 38,052 Denglas. 39,001 Johnson 38,893 Pratt. 38,897 Republicans. Christiancy....50,746 e drawings for terms resulted as follows:

Martin, 2 years; Maming, 4 years; Campbell 6 years; Christiascy, 8 years. The aggregate vote of the State shows a falling of from the Presidential election of last November of